TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postnaid. DAILY, Per Month......80 50 DAILY, Per Year.... SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishins ion at 190 Names street, in the Borough of Manhastan, New York.

Paris office, 82 Rue Louis le Grand.

Non wish to have rejected articles returned they musel in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Master Thought.

Mr. EDGAR HOWARD FARRAB of New Orleans is a useful citizen, a good Demoerat of "the fair constructionist school," as he describes himself, and a diligent student of the United States Constitution. He has written to the President a letter of counsel and instruction which mems to have interested Mr ROOSEVELT so much that he has suggested its pub-Hostion.

Mr. FARRAR proposes in substance the abandonment of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution as the working base of the movement for further Federal regulation of the railroads and their affairs. He justly observes that the interstate commerce clause is inadequate to the requirements of the situation Mr. ROOSEVELT has created. being utterly ineffective as regards railway activities within State boundaries. To get the regulating hand of Federal power well inside of State lines Mr. FARRAR advises the President to shift the constitutional ground to that paragraph of section 8 of Article I. which empowers Congress "to establish post offices and post roads."

The suggestion is not altogether new but we do not remember that anybody else has put it forth of late with so much enthusiasm. Mr. FARRAR is even willing, to the detriment of his law business, to devote himself to the preparation of the necessary legislative measure. "If you should desire to have before you," he says to the President, "a statute drawn on the lines herein suggested I hope I shall be able to find time enough from my arduous professional duties to draw and submit such a statute for your consideration." This is truly the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice.

Who can doubt that Mr. ROOSEVELT desires to have before him a form of statute which shall enable the Federal Government to control absolutely every corporation engaged either in interstate or intrastate commerce, and this without incurring the tedium and delay that attend the old fashioned process of constitutional amendment? Mr. FARRAR points out that under this grant of power to Congress the Federal Government. having adopted or "established" certain corporations as its creatures and instrumentalities for conducting the postal service, may proceed not only to regulate their organization and management, their capital stocks and debts and issues of securities, their operations down to the smallest particulars, the qualifications and personnel of their employees, the conduct of their officials, the relations of their employees to each other as fellow servants, the interchange of cars, freights and passengers with each other and all the rates they charge for passenger and freight service even within State lines, but also their relations to the several State Governments. Congress can emancipate these corporations from all State interference and control, can protect them from the State courts and from State and municipal taxation.

All this is so beautifully simple, so obvious when you once think of it, so automatically practicable and reversible, that we wonder whether it has already occurred to Mr. EDGAR HOWARD FARBAR, the fair constructionist Democrat of Louisiana, to take time enough from his arduous professional duties to draw and submit a companion statute, likewise indicated by his welcome discovery.

That would be a statute, resting on the same power of Congress "to establish post roads," which would enable the Post Office Department, having established as a post road Broadway or the Fifth avenue or Washington street in Boston, to enter upon the same and control and regulate, "down to the remotest particulers," the street car or oab service and other public utilities, the policing of the thoroughfare, the protection of life and property along the way, the street cleaning, the lamp post signs, the demeanor of the populace and the sweeping of the crossings; and to transfer all these and kindred matters from municipal or State to Federal jurisdiction.

Has not Mr, FARBAR grasped this other and equally far reaching idea?

Can Clemenceau Keep His Seat? After the French Chamber of Depu ties reassambles to-day we shall see whether even such an old parlfamentary hand as M. CLEMENGEAU is strong enough and expert enough to parry blows simed from both sides and thus for a while longer retain the post of Premier. Of bitter enemies he has many, and some are of his own household. It is certain, indeed, that two of his colleagues, M. BRIAND and M. VIVIANI, will desert him if in pursuance of the wishes of a majority of the Cabinet he introduces a bill dissolving the General Federation of Labor, which has so thoroughly organized French workmen that it threatens to constitute an imperium in

imperio, a State within the State. The Socialists, to whom M. CLEMENCEAU has made concession after concession, are now exasperated because he will not permit Government employees, including school teachers, to form associations affiliated to the labor unions; while not only the Monarchists on the right of the Such depletion could be averted only by Chamber but the so-called Moderates, | condemning the British merchant navy

responsible for the failure to arrange some sort of compromise between the Roman Catholic Church and the civil Severely shaken also is his hold on the Republican Union, which sits on the left centre and which is more amenable than are the more Radical groups to the pressure secretly exerted by financiers and business men, who are all violently opposed to the pending bill providing for an income tax.

How formidable an influence may be exerted in divers ways by the captains of finance and industry was shown some years ago when an income tax bill was put ferward and when they contrived to array the Senate against the Chamber and ultimately forced Premier BOUR-GEOIS to resign. They did not on that occasion and they may not now avow the real motive for their resentment. They may seize a pretext upon which a larger proportion of the Deputies can be rallied, but their hand will be disclosed in the composition of the succeeding Cabinet, wherein the Finance Minister will be relied upon to drop the income tex. M. Poincabs has made a bid for their favor by a speech repudiating the measure and demanding the dissolution of the Federation of Labor, but perhaps a more colorless man like ex-Premier SARRIEN will be preferred.

So numerous, heterogeneous and essentially discordant are the groups into which the French Chamber of Deputies is split that for a Premier to keep his place a twelvemonth is an acrobatic feat and to hold it two years a sort of miracle. Under the circumstances the upsetting of Ministries has become a ine art, in which M. CLEMENCEAU has long proved himself an adept; but, like GAMBETTA, he must now have learned that it is far easier to be a king maker than a king. Scarcely is a Cabinet formed when the process of disintegration sets in. Every one of the groups to whose temporary coalition the Ministers owe their elevation demands a share of the offices, and as there are not enough of these to go around the Ministerial majority soon crumbles from discontent. That is the inherent and irremediable vice of parliamentary government in France, Italy and every other country where most of the legislators are not distributed in two great

parties. In view of the situation which confronts him we need not be surprised if any morning during the next few weeks we read that M. CLEMENCEAU has resigned. Able as he is, he is not more so than were GAMBETTA and JULES FERRY. and soon or late he will share their fate.

Turn on the Daylight!

The Assembly Committee on Rules is still holding back the night police court bill. If it persists in its neglect to report this measure it not only must assume the responsibility of indifference to public opinion, but be subject justly to the suspicion of being a party to an alliance. offensive to all right thinking persons, between the only interests that oppose it. These are the professional bondsman, who fattens his purse by preying on vice and crime, and the political schemer, who hopes to share the crumbs

of patronage. Certain political managers have suggested that the bill should be amended so as to make the night sessions mandatory. This move would make the death of the bill practically certain. It would equire another vote in the Senate with reference to committees. It is wholly unnecessary. The Board of Magistrates has gone on record unanimously for a night court and to bring it about all that is needed is the appointment of two more

Magistrates. No bill in years has had a larger measure of popular support. Its passage is necessary for the cleansing of the court | in the words of Colonel McIntosh, "carof the masses. The Committee on Rules should not delay a single hour in reporting it in its present form.

One Thing the Hague Conference Can Do.

That the Hague Conference will not be able to bring about a reduction of armaments is generally recognized since Germany has declared through the Imperial Chancellor that she will not take part in a discussion of the subject, and consequently will not be bound by any decision reached on the part of most of the countries represented. There is, however, one great question which there is reason to hope may at last be settled. We refer to the proposal that all private property other than contraband of war shall be exempt from capture on the high seas by belligerents. A proposal to that effect was made by the United States at the conference of 1899, but it then came to nothing on the ground that it was not included in the programme set forth in the invitation to the participating Powers. A resolution in favor of bringing up the question at the next conference was passed, however, by all the Powers except Great Britain, whose delegates did not vote, on the ground that they had no instructions

As things are now, it is evident that no country in the world would have so much to gain as would Great Britain by the establishment of the principle of the inviolability of all private property at sea in war time, whether it be carried under t e flag of a neutral or that of an enemy. For let us note to what peril. that country exposed herself by her hasty acquiescence in the second article of the Declaration of Paris, signed in 1856. That article provided that a neutral flag should cover enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war, an article to which the British Foreign Office subscribed because it believed itself to have much to gain by another article, the first, which abolished privateering. The British mercantile marine undoubtedly had suffered serious losses during the wars against the Frenc Republic and Empire at the hands of privateers To-day, however, as a matter of fact, it would be exposed to even greater depletion through the forays of swift commerce destroyers were England engaged in a war with Germany or France.

acting all of Britain's sea borne commerce under a neutral flag. The injury thus inflicted on British shipowners would obviously be tremendous, and experience has shown that it would be doubtful whether British s' ips would ever recover their former vastly preponderant share of the ocean carrying trade.

Nor was it only in this respect that Great Britain's adhesion to the second article of the Declaration of Paris was harmful to her interests. It deprived her of the most potent weapon which she had formerly employed against France and the latter's allies. The British Foreign Office had previously held that the flag did not cover the cargo, and thus all attempts of France to maintain commercial relations with her colonies or with her transmarine customers by shipping merchandise under a neutral flag were foiled. In the next great war wherein Great Britain finds herself engaged her enemy's import and export trade will be transacted under the guns of British cruisers, by virtue of the second article of the Declaration of Paris. She cannot, therefore, tire out an enemy as she eventually exhausted the pecuniary resources of the Napoleonic empire.

If, on the other hand, Great Britain, cooperating with the United States, can induce the Hague Conference to proclaim the inviolability of private property at sea, under an enemy's flag no less than under a neutral's, the activity of her enormous mercantile marine will remain unimpaired in war time and her importation of food staples will be unrestricted, so long, at least, as her principal purveyor, the United States, remains neutral. But if the inviolability of private property, even under an enemy's flag, is not asserted at The Hague, British importers and insurers of grain and meat would undoubtedly insist that these products should be conveyed across the ocean under the flag of some neutral Power, the United States or Norway, for example.

The Greatest Man in Georgia. Georgia is so full of high talents of many sorts that the task of giving the golden apple to the most beautiful of them provokes a regrettable but natural strife. It would have been safer and less invidious to divide the contestants into classes and to award the preeminence to the most illustrious in each class. Thus the Hon. HOKE SMITH is beyond shadow of dispute the greatest patron of Dionysian Art in Crackerdom; the Hon. POKE BOGGS, the Man Behind HOKE, is the most masterful and accomplished Cracker politician, and so on. hearts and all voices agree that either Colonel JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Gate City lanier, or Colonel SID TAPP, the Gate City Bacon-Shakespeare, is the greatest living Georgian. Indeed, some devoted Gravesian enthusiasts hold that the lanier is the Greatest Man in the World, and some equally devoted Tappists are sure that this distinction belongs to their founder.

It is simpler to confine the controversy to the original limit. Who is the greatest living Cracker? Colonel HARRY modestly but firmly of Colonel GRAVES:

" He is better known and rated higher through out the country as a thinker, publicist and orator than any man in Georgia, if not in the entire South. He is a Georgian of whom all loyal and patriotic Georgians may well be proud "

Let us hear, however, a witness who is free from State pride or local attachment in the matter, a witness from the fatherland of CYCLONE DAVIS and Captain BILL McDonald. The Rev. W. H EVANS of Dallas hails in Colonel TAPP an artist of whom the world will yet be more proud than of SHAKESPEARE."

The world knows that Colonel GRAVES ries his convictions at the point of his pen." The world knows also "the strength and succor of his gallant blade," now flashing with lightning, now dripping with molasses. Is he, too, an artist of whom the world will yet be more proud than of SHAKESPEARE? Thrice and four times blessed the city in which two such geniuses tarry. Our own opinion, if we could venture to give it, is that TAPP is greater on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, and GRAVES on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. But only the referendum is fit to decide so august a question.

Three Precedents.

In point of fact the rapidity of Major-General LEONARD WOOD's rise in the service is not unprecedented in army annals. There can be no time more fitting than the present to correct so false an impression.

The interval between 1860 and 1865 affords no less than three striking precedents-precedents, indeed, that leave a margin of conservatism and restraint to the credit of the Wood incident. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT rose in three years from the rank of Colonel to the supreme command, next to President LINCOLN, of the entire Union army. PHILIP HENRY to hope for its restoration. The successive SHERIDAN was a Captain in 1861 and a Major-General before 1865. Promotions came so fast to WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN that a Major-General's rank was his in less time than it took, some forty years later, to make a brigade com-

mander of LEONARD WOOD. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, furthermore, were all without the advan-

tages of a medical education.

Triumph of the Rowdies. MARY MURPHY's death appears to have been a distinct triumph for the Sunday rowdy. The swan boats used on the park lakes are not dangerous vehicles. They do not upset because of inherent instability. With orderly passengers aboard they are about as safe as any craft it is possible to construct. They are not proof against rock-the-boat murderers, however, and of these gentry several are declared to have been aboard and active when this young woman was thrown into the water.

Properly enough, the police arrested the man in charge of the boat after the accident. He was on the ground, and as tradition requires that some one be arrested after all fatal accidents, he was The occupy the thir to entre, hold him to inactivit in home ports and trans- taken in charge. The rowdies were not on hand to be caught. Probably they would have received practically no punshment had the police captured them. It has been a favorite theory among New York Magistrates that homicides, assaults, robberies and misdemeanors committed by playful young toughs on the first day of the week merit nothing more severe than a reprimand, or, in most aggravated cases, a small fine

.It is the criminal courts having jurisdiction over such offences that the city should thank for the activities that mark each Sunday. The roughs go no further than they are allowed. While Magistrates treat their misdeeds as trivial, even laudable exhibitions of high spirits and playfulness, the Sunday rowdies can scarcely be expected to reform.

At Jamestown.

Practically no one now believes or pretends to believe that the Jamestown Exposition will recover from the misfortunes which have overtaken it. Nor do any great numbers of well meaning persons any longer waste time in discussing the causes of those misfortunes or the forces whereby they were hurled against the enterprise, to its destruction. Enough to know that even the most optimistic and light hearted now fix the earliest date for a real "opening" at July 1, or, in round figures, sixty days hence; whereas the cautious and conservative maintain the proposition of a much later date, conceding all the financial and emotional accessories that may be indispensable meanwhile. Thus we have as material for speculation the admitted fact that the exposition, assuming in its behalf every possible resource of money, enthusiasm and well directed skill, cannot be put in complete order before the early weeks of July, and the definite probability that none of these conditions will materialize within the period mentioned, or at any other time.

It is no part of our purpose to moralize on this unhappy condition. Every reader of THE SUN must know that we have ardently desired the success of the Jamestown Exposition. The enterprise was unique in many ways. For one thing, it had a visible and obvious raison d'être. Then there were circumstances of physical and sentimental attraction which intelligently exploited would have assured a memorable and victorious consummation. Finally, the location and the climate lent themselves to the original scheme with an opulent and eager profusion. As FITZHUGH LEE was wont to put it: "Hundreds of thousands of people resort each summer to the seashore. Offer at Jamestown the same waterside But Georgia will not have it so. All advantages of cooling breezes, ocean bathing and other recreations and add to these attractions the captivating experience of a naval and military spectacle unprecedented in history and most unlikely to find a duplication in the future. Can you imagine but one result?"

General LEE's idea was to make visitors as comfortable there as elsewhere, all other things being equal, and then to give them besides a pageantry at once novel and magnificent-something no one else had ever seen before, something to be remembered and handed down McIntosh of the Albany Herald says through succeeding generations. The Lee idea, however, seems to have died with its author, and so far as we now see the Jamestown Exposition" is enfolded in its melancholy cerements.

If this be not the last of Congressionally conducted private enterprises we are much mistaken and shall in the end be greatly disappointed.

Now is the time for some Japanese Gilpert to win lasting fame and an honest yen or two by dashing off a comic opera called The Lord Chamberlain."

BERLIN, May 5 .- In two districts in souther BERLIN, May 5.—In two districts in southern Baden out of 604 young men liable to military service only twenty were found to be up to the physical standard of the military authorities. It seems that the peasantry of those districts were at one time among the most robust in the empire, but owing to the dearness of meat and the fact that milk, which once was a staple article of food, is now carefully collected for the cheese factories, their physique has sunk to a dangerously low level.—Yesterday's news.

Surely the way is now plain to universal peace. Let the great endower put vegetarianism on the proper financial basis, the human race will soon become incapable of fighting, and war will disappear.

We have received from Dr. CHARLES WALDSTEIN a letter giving a summary of the negotiations for the rapid excavation of Herculaneum, which have now come to an end unfortunately. Dr. Waldstein's scheme for international cooperation in bringing to light the archæological treasures contained in the buried city were approved at first by the Italian Government officials. It promised to make known to the present generation the important relics hidden under Herculaneum and at the same time to rescue them from possible eruptions of Vesuvius, which were proved last year to be no fanciful danger.

No sooner was the plan made public however, than from many sides in Italy it was denounced as a disgrace to the country, an imputation that Italy was too poor to attend to its own scientific work. Change of Ministries during the last three years has removed from Dr. WALDSTEIN the support of the Government and, again, has led him steps are described in his letter. In the latter part of his campaign he seems to have met with opposition from Commendatore Boni, the excavator of Rome.

At any rate the project is at an end The Italian Government has undertaken the work with many promises but no serious pecuniary assistance, and Herculaneum is likely to remain practically untouched for a long time to come.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I have read that the New York Legislature is likely to grant "the appeal of the veterans for \$35,000 in aid of the G. A. R. national encampment at Saratoga." As a veteran I protest that the veterans have made no appeal and need no such or any contribution on this account. Saratoga. by its committee to procure conventions and meetings for that resort, was at our last encampment at Minneapolis and used every means in competition with representative of other places to secure the encampment th Now, if Saratoga is seaking State aid to provide

for the promises of entertainment made to secure the encampment, let it be so understood, and let it not be dong behind the name of the G. A. R. or in sympathy for the veterans. In fact, why should the State of New York help

at all? It is wholly Saratoga's matter JAMES NELSON. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4.

> Dream of the Commuters The folks in the suburbs In hymns would outburst if cooks and mosquitoes Could just be reversed,

THE APPARENTLY DROWNED. Simple Directions for the Restoration of Natural Respiration

Prepared for the United States Life Saving Service.

Note.—These directions differ from those given prior to 1899 by the addition of means for securing deeper inspiration. The method theretofore published, known as the Howard or direct method has been productive of excellent results in the practice of the service, and is retained here. It is however, here arranged for practice in combination with the Sylvester method, the latter producing deeper inspiration than any other known method while the former effects the most complete expira-tion. The combination therefore tends to produce the most rapid oxygenation of the blood—the real object to be gained. The combination is prepared primarily for the use of life saving crews where assistants are at hand. A modification of Rule 111., however, is published as a guide in cases where no assistants are at hand and one person is com-pelled to act alone. In preparing these directions the able and exhaustive report of Messrs. J. Collins Warren, M. D., and George B. Shattuck, M. D., committee of the Humane Society of Massachu-setts, embraced in the annual report of the society for 1895-96, has been availed of, placing the de partment under many obligations to these gentle men for their valuable suggestions.

Rule I. Arouse the Patient .- Do not move the patient unless in danger of freezing; instantly expose the face to the air, toward the wind if there be any; wipe dry the mout and nostrils; rip the clothing so as to expose the chest and waist; give two or, three quick smarting slaps on the chest with the open

If the patient does not revive proceed im-

mediately as follows: Rule II. To Expel Water from the Stomach and Chest.—Separate the jaws and keep them apart by placing between the teeth a cork or small bit of wood; turn the patient on his face, a targe bundle of tightly lothing being placed beneath the stomach press heavily on the back over it for half sinute, or as long as fluids flow freely from the mouth. Rule III. To Produce Breathing .- Clear

the mouth and throat of mucus by introduc ing into the throat the corner of a handker-chief wrapped loosely around the forefinger turn the patient on the back, the roll of cloth ing being so placed as to raise the pit of the stomach above the level of the rest of the body. Let an assistant with a handkerchief or piece of dry cloth draw the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth (which pre-vents the tongue from falling back and choking the entrance to the windpipe), and keep projecting a little beyond the lips. Let another assistant grasp the arms just below the elbows and draw them steadily upward the elbows and draw them steadily upward by the side of the patient's head to the ground. the hands nearly meeting (which enlarges the capacity of the chest and induces inspiration). While this is being done let a third assistant take position astride the patient's ships with his elbows resting upon his own knees, his hands extended ready for action. Next, let the assistant standing at the head turn down the patient's arms to the sides of the body, the assistant holding the tongue changing hands if necessary to let the arms pass. Changing hands will be found unnecessary after some practice: the tongue, however, must not be released. Just before the patient's hands reach the ground, the man astride the body will grasp the body with his hands, the balls of the thumb resting on either side of the pit of the stomach, the fingers falling into the grooves between the short ribs. Now, using his knees as a pivot; he will at the moment the patient's hands touch the ground throw (not too suddenly) all his weight forward on his hands, and at the same time squeeze the waist between them as if he wished to force anything in thejchest, upward out of the mouth; he will deepen the pressure while he slowly counts one, two, three, four (about five seconds), then suddenly let go with a final push, which will spring him back to his first position. A child or very delicate patient must, of course, be more gently handled. This completes by the side of the patient's head to the ground spring him back to his first position. A child or very delicate patient must, of course be more gently handled. This complete

be more gently handred. The complete expiration.

At the instant of his letting go, the man at the patient's head will again draw the arms steadily upward to the sides of the patient's head as before (the assistant holding the tongue again changing hands to let the arms pass if necessary), holding them there while he slowly counts one, two, three, four (about five seconds).

Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly twelve to fifteen times in every minute—thus imitating the natural motions of breathing.

If natural breathing be not restored after If natural breathing be not restored after a trial of the bellows movement for the space of about four minutes, then turn the patient a second time on the stomach, as directed in Rule II., rolling the body in the opposite direction from that in which it was first turned, for the purpose of freeing the air passage from any remaining water. Continue the artificial respiration from one to four hours, or until the patient breathes, according to Rule III.; and for a while after the appearance of returning life carefully aid the first short gasps until deepened into full breaths. Continue the drying and rubbing, which should have been unceasingly practised from the beginning by assistants, taking care not to

gasps until deepened into full breaths. Continue the drying and rubbing, which should have been unceasingly practised from the beginning by assistants, taking care not to interfere with the means employed to produce breathing. Thus the limbs of the patient should be rubbed, always in an upward direction toward the body, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using the bare hands, dry fiannels or handkerchiefs, and continuing the friction under the blankets or over the dry clothing. The warmth of the body can also be promoted by the application of hot fiannels to the stomach and armpits, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the limbs and soles of the feet.

Rule IV. After Treatment.—Externally: As soon as breathing is established let the patient be stripped of all wet clothing, wrapped in blankets only, put to bed comfortably warm, but with a free circulation of fresh air, and left to perfect rest. Internally: Give whiskey or brandy and hot water in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the weight of the patient, or other stimulant at hand, every ten or fifteen minutes for the first hour, and as often thereafter as may seem expedient. Later manifestations: After reaction is fully established there is great danger of congestion of the lungs, and if perfect rest is not maintained for at least forty-eight hours it sometimes occurs that the patient is seized with great difficulty of breathing, and death is liable to follow unless immediate relief is afforded. In such cases apply a large mustard plaster over the breast. If the patient gasps for breath before the mustard takes effect assist the breathing by carefully repeating the artificial respiration.

Modification of Rule III. (to be used after Rules I. and II. in case no assistance is at hand). To produce Respiration.—If no assistance is at hand and one person must work alone, place the patient on his back with the shoulders slightly raised on a folded article of clothing: draw forward the tongue un place; it may be necessar

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Won't some one please put Police Commissioner Bingham "wise" to the fact that the weight of the rider on a motorcycle counts as much as it does in the case of a jockey on a race horse? It is no wonder that a big, heavy man like, Sergt, Casey, who rode the amaller motorcycle in the recent trials on River-side Drive, was not able to "tag" the Commission-er's automobile. Casey evidently knows his busi-ness, but a light cop on the same machine will be able to go four or five miles an hour faster.

able to go four or five miles an hour faster.

And while we are about it, let's urge the Commissioner to take notice of the motorcyclists who go about town with the numbers of their machine wide open. The law against unnecessary street noises ought to apply to them, for there is no noise that is more unnecessary and uncalled for than this open number nuisance. On open number is a several of advantage only on steep hills. For a long time the Federation of American Motorcyclists has waged a campaign against the nulsance, and with a little assistance on the part of the authorities

NEW YORK, May 6. F. A. M. MOTORCYLIST.

A Thoughtful Wife.

Mrs. Knicker-Has Mabel arranged for the sum Mrs. Booker-No, she's trying to think of some way her husband won't have a good time too.

The Man Who Broke McCurdy

The man who broke McCurdy, cracked Depew And staggered Platt and Dryden, stunned Odell And drove from power the vile fiducial crew. You've beaten, gentlemen, but is it well? The voters of New York elected Hughes

right

The power intrusted for the common weal. You've balked him, gentlemen. Perhaps you're

Upon insurance to defeat his views; But, gentlemen, on acat election night Maybe the voters will be found with Hughes.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND

NBW YORK CORPORATIONS. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sig! M New York is to put order into its own corpora-tions and joint stock companies, and regu-"fashion" (using Presiden Roosevelt's pet word) the foreign tions doing business in this State, there must be a body of picked men to whom the rulins shall under State law be delegated. shall their tenure of office be? That is

critical question here and now. The Republican party is to be held re-sponsible for legislation in Albany as in Wash ington, and for the reason that the Democratic party (if there is such a thing) is under Republican feet. Why should not the same Republican rule exist in Albany regarding removal of public utility commissioners as n Washington regarding interstate com merce commissioners? If right and expedi ent for Roosevelt to remove summarily, why should not Hughes have like power?

Under the Hepburn law of 1887, as amended by a Republican Congress in 1906, the President can at will remove any railway commissioner for inefficiency, neglect or malfeasance in office. In order to ascertain and fix reasonable maximum interstate railway rates, the commission can summon before itself any corporation or person and compel an answer to questions. The opportunities for prejudice or injustice or personal party

purposes are enormous.

The President is bound to "take care that the Hepburn law, as amended, is duly executed by the commissioners. If they shall not be zealous to execute his will, they snow that a summary removal stares each and all seven of them full in the face. The President need only "speak softly" and point

to "the big stick." Such a tenure of office, if just and good in Washington for interstate rallways, ought to be presumably just and good in Albany, at least in Republican estimation, for State cor-

There is the same danger that President Roosevelt will use his arbitrary power over his interstate commission for selfish or venal or other improper purposes, as that Governor Hughes will use a similar power of removal for ourposes similarly intolerable. PARTY RULE. ALBANY, May 6.

The Halt in Prosperity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Presi dent Roosevelt congratulated Congress in his first annual message of 1901 on the restoration of husiness confidence since 1896 and the then "abounding prosperity." He denied that "law" alone had created it. "Individual capacity" had done its share, yet he insisted that "very serious social problems" confronted the country and that "old laws and old customs" were then insufficient.

Among those perils he specified a startling increase in aggregate wealth and in individual and "especially in very large corporate fortunes.

To the control of corporations he devoted a large part of his first and much of, his following annual messages to Congress. He urged Governmental supervision. He denounced as visionary the hope of adequate control by the several States which had created the corporations. He announced to Congress his conviction that the national Government could exercise under the existing Constitution the needed control, but if not, then an amendment of the fundamental law must be had. In each subsequent annual message the need of national control was repeated and ridicule of the probability of adequate State regulation was reiterated.

Whether the Republican party will, as party, indorse and uphold condemnation by its President of American railway corporations is in debate within the party. Uncertainty regarding the final outcome has already checked the "abounding prosperity existing when President Roosevelt entered the White House. European investors draw back from putting their money, excepting at high rates of interest, in railways whose doings are censured by the President of the United States. Germans, Frenchmen and Dutchmen are likely to keep clear of home investments at which their respective Govof American securities on which the American

Government throws ice water. American prosperity halts till the policy and purpose of a united Republican party regarding American corporations shall have been disclosed.

NEW YORK, May 6. A Physical Valuation of the Bar'l.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Omniscience at Washington has been recognized in a new and unexpected quarter if the report is true that pligrimages are being made to the font of inspired wisdom in the District of Columbia for the purpose of having a Government brand put on the "physcal" valuation of the railroads of the United States This is by far the greatest task omniscience in tem-porary power has essayed. Washington has tried its skill at a vast deal of "heavy business" these last few years and has achieved measurable suc-cess in some of it. The saintary effect of what has been accomplished will take the slow discerning some years to see, but the quick graspers of idea are already proclaiming its virtue from the house

ops.

From the standpoint of the railroads a "physical" valuation at the national capital can have no ter-rors. Things are writ large by the dispensers of olic wealth. If anybody doubts this let him study closely the subject of contracts for study elosely the subject of contracts for constant houses, post offices and other public work. Fall-ing of conviction in these deep wells of informa-tion, let him ponder seriously the price Washington has put from time to time on so vulgar a product as "pork." If he craves excitement, let him try to aqueeze some of the "water" out of the "bar"!." NEW YORK, May 6. FINDLAY SACKETT.

According to the latest report of the Director of the United States Mint the stock of metal money held by the principal countries of the world (popu-lation, 1,324,400,000) is: Gold, \$6,483,500,000; silver, \$3,176,000,000; total, \$9,650,500,000. This is equal to something more than \$7 per capita of the popu-

This metal money stock is principally held by: Gold, Steer, Total,

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	en 4814 m m m		a come
Francis Inc.	millions.	millions.	millions.
United States		687	2,108
France		411	1,448
Germany,		210	1,127
Russia	855	82	937
Great Britain		112	671
Austria-Hungary	307	105	412
British India	277	604	881
Italy	/ 189	28	217
Australasia	4. 144	6	150
Argentina	100	No	report.
Egypt	87	15	102
Spatn	74	173	247
Japan	70	43	113
Canada		2	
South Africa		20	60
Turkey		40	71
Netherlands	41	100	. 90
Chile			44
Belgium		25	44
Switzerland	28	1.50	6.5
Sweden		60	68
Denmark		. 7	29
		6	27
			25
Uruguay		4	19
The principal gold and are:	silver p	per capita	figures

\$80.08 26.41 10.51 19.23 No report. Uruguay..... 15.50 Germany 18.00

High Finance.

Mrs. Knicker-1 make my husband give me all he wins at poker.

Mra. Bocker—I make mise give me the equivalent of what he loses.

Knicker Think Loeb would make a good rallway Bocker - No, the porter would make him take the

The Dictator.

FRIENDS OF THE SEAMEN.

Important Work Accomplished in Ports and on the High Seas.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held yesterday afternoon at the society's rooms at 76 Wall street. Chaplains and missionaries of the society are now working in forty-five of the great and small ports of the world. Since 1859 11,389 loan libraries have been sent out, 1,078 have been placed in United States naval vessels, 162 in life saving stations and 281 were sent to sea in the last year. In the year the society has published 55,500 copies of the Sailors' Magazine and 108,000 copies of the Life Boat for Sunday schools.

The treasurer's report showed that \$13. 583.21 was received from legacies, \$1,937.29 from loan libraries, \$6,182.21 from donations, \$6,287.79 from magazine subscriptions and other sources, making a total of \$27,940.83, The disbursements were \$26,750.28. Seventy-five thousand seamen attended the 3,200 religious services held. The sailors have now on deposit with the society \$38,-

At the meeting President Roosevelt, who has always taken an interest in the society's work, was elected an honorary vice-president. Speeches were made by the Rev. H. E. Fithian, chaplain of the Brooklyn navy yard; C. S. Green, superintendent of the West street station, and C. S. West, who has charge of the work at Seattle. It was announced that Mrs. Russell Sage had donated \$150,000 to the West street work.

work.

In the Sailors' Magazine of January, 1869, an account was printed of the presentation of a library to the clipper ship Rival, which was loading at Pier 18 for San Francisco. was loading at Pier 18 for San Francisco. The library contained forty-five books and the presentation speech was made by Master Theodore Roosevelt and accepted by Capt. Doane. This was said to be the first speech made by the President.

After the annual meeting a meeting of the executive committee was held and the

following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard; vice-president, Norman Fox; secretary, the Rev. G. McPherson Hunter; treasurer, Clarence C. Pinneo.

Next Sunday morning the members will attend the West End Presbyterian Church at 105th street and Amsterdam avenue, when the Rev. G. F. Grant will deliver the annual

sermon for the society.

DEAN HUFFCUT'S FUNERAL.

Gov. Hughes, President Schurman of Cornell, Andrew D. White and Others Present. BINGHAMTON, May 6.-The funeral of Dean Ernest W. Huffcut was held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Huffcut, 9 Arthur street. The ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. A. W. Hayes of Westfield, N. J., former pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and the Rev. Lincoln A. Ferris of the Tabernacle Church. No

addresses were made. There were present Gov. Hughes, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, Andrew D. White, former president of the university; Senator Harvey D. Hinman, Assemblyman J. T. Rogers, Supreme Court Justice Cuthbert W. Pound

Hinman, Assemblyman J. T. Rogers, Supreme Court Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, Horace Dawson of Cornell, who fepresented the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, of which Dean Huffcut was the national chief executive officer; Prof. E. H. Woodruff and Fred A. Colson, instructor in the Cornell law school, and relatives and friends.

The service was strictly private. The body reposed in a plain casket surrounded and surmounted by beautiful flowers from Ithaca, Albany and this city. Gov. Hughes sent a mammoth wreath of white roses. The pallbearers were Supreme Court Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, formerly a professor in the Cornell law school; Judge Frank Irvine of the Cornell law school; Sibley College, and Prof. George L. Burr of the Cornell scientific department. The body was placed in a vault at Floral Park body was placed in a vault at Fioral Park

emetery. Gov. Hughes and Senator Hinman started at 1:50 o'clock for Albany.

300 CITY EMPLOYEES Appellate Division Holds in Test Case

That Their Reduction Was Proper. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed the decision of Justice Maddox, who had decided in favor of George W. Walters in his suit against the city of New York to recover the difference between \$1,800 and \$1,500, his salary having been cut down from the former to the latter figure by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in April, 1902

He was a clerk in the Department of Finance. He also alleged that by the reduction in salary it meant his reduction from a fifth grade to a fourth grade clerk.

Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division holds that if the theory of the plaintiff is correct and that his reduction was a removal from office the right way to begin suit was to bring an action to obtain his reduction. moval from onice the right way to begin suit was to bring an action to obtain his reinstatement to the office he held before his salary was cut. Justice Gaynor, while agreeing with Justice Jenks in reversing Justice Maddox, differs on some points. He holds that the Board of Estimate had power to reduce salaries.

He holds that the Board of Estimate had power to reduce salaries.

"To reverse the plaintiff's judgment." he says, "on the ground that he brought action prematurely or, that is, before first getting himself reinstated in his office by a writ of mandamus, when in fact he has never been out of his office, and therefore cannot be allowed such a writ, would only be misleading him."

The decision of the Appellate Division is interesting to 300 employees of the city who were awaiting what they expected would be a confirmation of the judgment of the lower courts so that they could recover back pay for five years. The Walters action was the test case.

MEDICAL MEN IN WASHINGTON. Physicians and Surgeons From All Parts of

the United States and Canada Meet. WASHINGTON, May 6.-The meetings here to-day of the American Therapeutical Society, the Association of American Medical Colleges and the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis brought together physicians and surgeons from all parts of the United States and

from Canada. To-morrow there will be

from Canada. To-morrow there will be an additional convention—the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

To-day's session of the Therapeutical society was given up to the presentation and discussion of papers, and this evening its members attended a reception in their honor given by President Reyburn.

The Medical College association, after the address of its president, Dr. Kober of this city, listened to the reading and discussion of papers and at the afternoon session transacted legislative business.

The Tuberculosis society programme was opened by an address by the president, Dr. Herman M. Biggs of New York, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick of Philadelphia made a report on the arrangements for the International Tuberculosis Congress to be held here next year. The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to the presentation and discussion of various topics

Mevements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The cruiser Den-

ver has arrived at Tompkinsville, the cruiser Raleigh at Nagasaki, the collier Ajax at Bradford, the cruiser Buffalo at Sausalito, the cruiser Chattanooga at Han-Sausalito, the cruiser Chattanooga at Hankow, the gunboat Callac at Hongkong and the yacht Dolphin at Washington.

The cruisers West Virginia and Colorado have sailed from Cavite for Yokohama, the cruiser Pennsylvania from Cavite for Kobe, the gunboat Wolverine from Eric for Alpena, the yacht Sylph and the torpado boats Stringham, Wilkes, Blakely, Stockton and De Long from Washington for Norfolk.